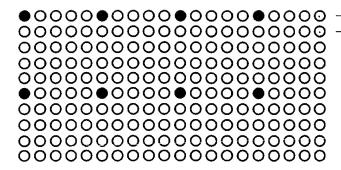
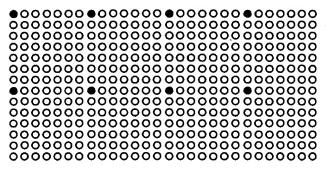


Fig. 2



## 1.8 mm CTC

400 nL spots spot diameter 1.2 mm print spacing 1.8 mm CTC 25 passes = 200 spotsCTC area of 16.2 mm x 36 mm



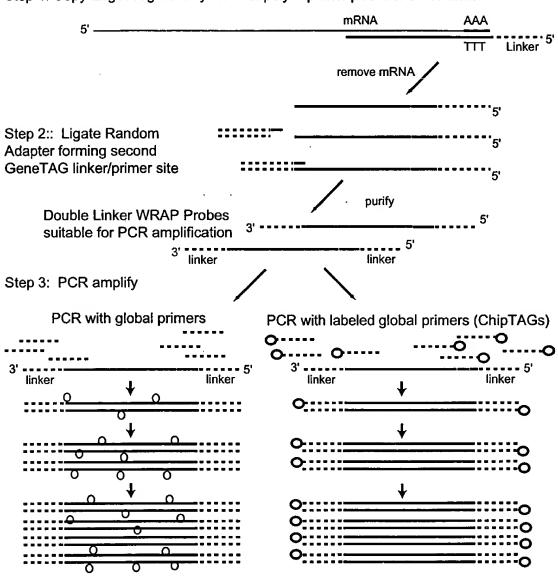
1.285 mm CTC

 200 nL spots spot diameter 0.8 mm print spacing 1.285 mm CTC 49 passes = 392 spotsCTC area of 16.71 mm x 34.71 mm

100 nL spots spot diameter 0.6 mm print spacing 1.0 mm CTC 81 passes = 648 spots CTC area of 17 mm x 35 mm

Black dots represent the first print distribution with a 8 tip printhead having 2 rows of four tips. 50 nL spots similarly dispensed would achieve ~2500 gene spots in the same printing area.

Step 1: Copy target segment by RT with poly-T primer plus GeneTAG linker



Hand spotted miniarray test with P-10 micropipetter and Cy3 and Cy5 labeled samples on polylysine coated slides spots ~3 mm CTC

Upper Row
600 nL, 400 nL, 200 nL
1.35mm, 1.2mm, .78 mm
Mid Row
800 nL, 400 nL, 200 nL
1.78mm, 1.2mm, .78mm
Lower Row
800 nL, 400 nL, 200 nL
1.78mm, 1.2mm, .78mm

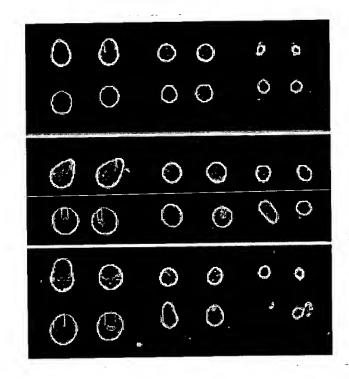


Fig. 5

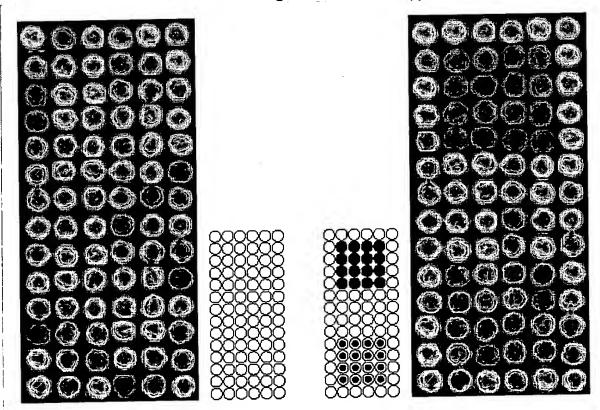


Fig. 6

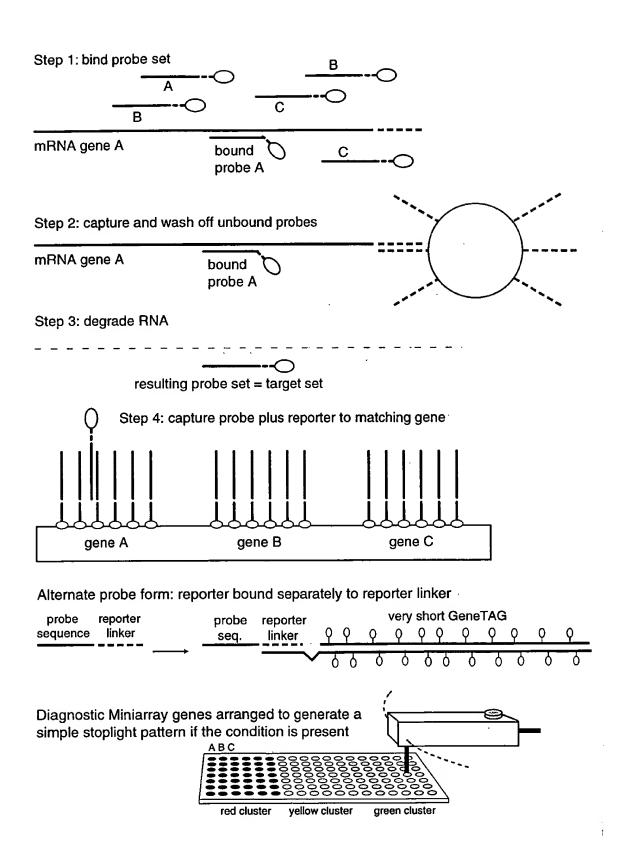
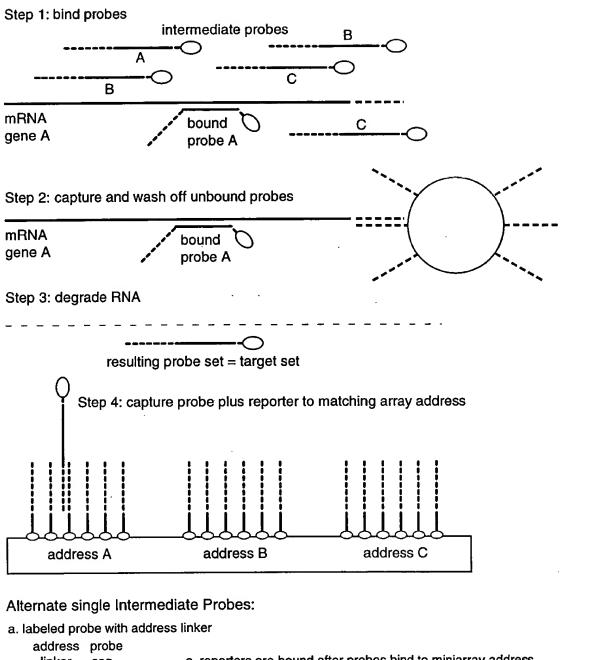


Fig. 7

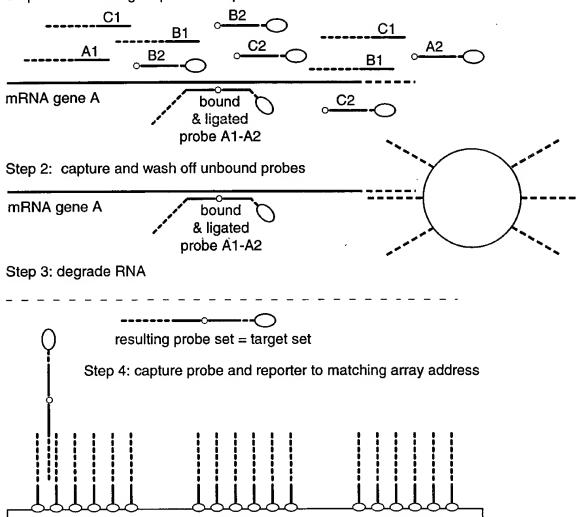


linker c. reporters are bound after probes bind to miniarray address very short GeneTAG address probe reporter linker linker internal label seq. b. unlabeled probe with address linker and reporter linker address probe reporter linker seq. reporter address probe linker linker seq. ChipTAG

Fig. 8

Using intermediate half-probes ligated together on the target sequence:

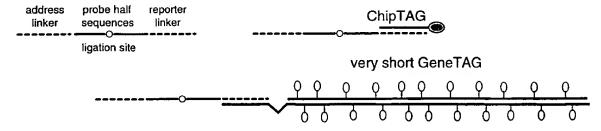
Step 1: bind and ligate paired half-probes



Alternate Probe form: Reporter bound separately to reporter linker:

address B

address A



address C